

second foot, 15 postabdominal laminae. Pl. XLI. figs. 11, 12. 11 Carapace of male seen from left side, 12 copulative organ and postabdomen of male.]

2. *Halocypris brevirostris*, Dana (Pl. XXXIX. figs. 1-11).

*Halocypris brevirostris*, Dana, Crustacea of United States' Exploring Expedition, p. 1303, pl. xci. fig. 9, a-c.

Carapace, in general shape, very similar to the preceding species, but much shorter, more tumid, and having a much more convex ventral surface, with a less prominent rostrum. Shell of the female (Pl. XXXIX. figs. 1-3) seen from the side, highest in the middle, the height equal to nearly three-fourths of the length; rostrum short, broad obtusely rounded and often fringed with four or five short, broad teeth, notch wide and shallow; ventral margin boldly and evenly convex, forming one continuous curve from the notch to the postero-dorsal angle, both ventral angles well rounded; dorsal margin nearly straight, but sinuated both in front of and behind the middle, and forming an obtuse angle at its junction with the posterior extremity; seen from above the outline is broadly ovate, greatest width equal to two-thirds of the length, and situated in the middle, extremities subacuminate; seen from the front, broadly lanceolate, widest above the middle, the width being a little less than the height; dorsal margin broad, with well rounded angles, compressed below the middle, and subacuminate at the ventral edge. The shell of the male (figs. 4, 5) is smaller, less convex ventrally, when seen from above is much less tumid, and has the greatest width situated behind the middle. The shell in both sexes is perfectly smooth, without any, or only a very faint trace of striation, and is usually much firmer in texture than in the preceding or following species. The anterior antenna (fig. 6) bears five obtusely-pointed and untapering setae, one of which is much longer than the rest, and annulose; the secondary branch of the posterior antenna in the female (fig. 7) bears five blunt and rather rigid setiform appendages, two of which are longer than the rest; in the male (fig. 8) there is a terminal hook and a fascicle of setiform filaments, in length similar to those of the female, but the longest is dilated at the apex, and filled with a granular stroma. The other limbs almost exactly as in *Halocypris atlantica*. Length, 1-16th of an inch (1.55 mm.).

*Halocypris brevirostris* was noticed in the following tow-net gatherings:—

|                                     |   |   |   |             |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------|
| Lat. 47° 25' S., long. 130° 12' E., | . | . | . | Station 159 |
| Abi to Cape York (Pacific).         |   |   |   |             |
| Lat. 35° 11' N., long. 139° 28' E., | . | . | . | „ 232       |
| „ 35° 41' N., „ 157° 42' E.,        | . | . | . | „ 241       |
| „ 36° 32' S., „ 112° 52' W.,        | . | . | . | „ 287       |
| „ 42° 43' S., „ 82° 11' W.,         | . | . | . | „ 302       |
| „ 45° 31' S., „ 78° 9' W.,          | . | . | . | „ 303       |
| „ 37° 45' S., „ 33° 0' W.,          | . | . | . | „ 330       |
| „ 12° 16' S., „ 13° 44' W.,         | . | . | . | „ 341       |
| St Vincent, Cape Verde.             |   |   |   |             |